#### Mischievous Misstatements.

We publish elsewhere a letter from Mr. S. Ashlev, in reply to our article of the 25th inst. We said then that "Mr. Ashley no doubt die not desire wilfully to misrepresent the action of the County Court of Sampson, but in a blind zeal for the negro, and a wish to assist the Radicals in into a misstatement, which his official position gives weight to at the North." It will be seen by took, the secession of the States. a reference to the letter of Mr. Ashley, that we are borne out in this statement.

He says he did not intend the letter for publication, which is doubtless true, but the letter was published; "neither," say Mr. Ashley, "was it an official statement." We quote from the New York Evening Post: "But while we write, a letter comes to us from another part of the South, which brings a sadly different story. Mr. S. S. Ashley, Superintendent of Schools for the National Freedmen's Relief Association," (the italics are ours,) writes to the Secretary of that Society from Wilmington, North Carolina." Are we justified in saying that it was an official communication? "Such a statement as that of Mr. Ashley," continues the paper, "which we should not print except on the authority of a responsible person, shows that the Civil Rights Bill, now before the President, is a necessary precaution, as yet, in the Southern States.' Did we do injustice, in saying that Mr. Ashley was rendering assistance to the Radicals in their from the House of Representatives might amuse. contest with the President? He may have done if not benefit our people. so unintentionally. We trust he did.

In regard to the duties of the County Court of Sampson, we respectfully refer Mr. Ashley to Chapter Five of the Revised Code. The first section veto of the President, for it might be, without Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to bind out, be carried by the required majority. as apprentices, all orphans whose estates are of so small value, that no person will educate and maintain them for the profits thereof, and children whose fathers have deserted their families;" &c., and further, section third enacts that "the master or mistress shall provide for the apprentice diet, clothing, lodging, and accommodations fit and necessary, and such as are white, shall teach or cause to be taught, to read and write, and the elementary rules of arithmetic; and at the expiration of every apprenticeship, shall pay to each apprenprovides, that when it shall appear that any apto which he was bound, or that any white apprenmove him and bind him to some other suitable

These provisions have been modified by the its proper performance. fourth section of an act passed by the late Legislature of the State, entitled "An Act concerning Government, the return of confidence and fra Negroes and Persons of Color or Mixed Blood," ratified on the 10th of March, 1866, which section prosperity and glory of the country, are is as follows

of persons of color, under chapter five of the Revised Code, the master shall be bound to discharge the same are white," in third section, line three, are hereby repealed, and the word "apprentice" shall be read after the word "such," in said line, &c.

It will be thus seen that our law makes the same sion appointed by Gov. Holden, of which Mr. B. F. Moore, one of the ablest and most careful lawyers of the State, was Chairman, and the recommendation of this Commission was adopted, which we have quoted above. Does the native State of Mr. Ashley provide more carefully for black children than is done in North Carolina?

To answer Mr. Ashley's question, as to whether white children are bound out in the same manner, would be giving too much consideration to a slander implied in the interrogation. Courts elsewhere may know distinctions between persons, not recognized by law, but the judicial ermine of North Carolina is untarnished by a single blot, and Mr. Ashley will find, by a longer residence with us, that our Courts respect neither persons or color in their interpretation of the law or in its execution.

It is a matter of great regret that Mr. Ashley had not "awaited further information" before giving the weight of his official name to what he will find to be false, that these "children" were, "by an armed and mounted police force, torn from their homes and carred to a forced and unnecessary apprenticeship." The damage done is irreparable. The prints which publish, with such greedy avidity, reports derogatory to the South, will not make a correction, even when informed of the injustice done. Such statements are the life of the Radical party,-the very meat and bread upon which they wax strong.

We are gratified, however, at the sentiments contained in the closing paragraphs of the letter, and regard it as a subject of congratulation to our

among the class to which his labors are confined, of official dignity and honor; and we desire and also be of incalculable benefit to our whole respectfully to call the attention both of the Milipeople. Let him labor to renew that affection the negro once had for his master; impress upon the black, that those who once owned them, among which are doing more than all other causes to whom they have always lived, and upon whom they must in future depend, are better friends the returning feelings of kindness and affiliation of than any strangers can possibly be; that there our people towards those of the North. is mutual dependence between the whites and blacks, for without honest, contented and reliable labor, the South will never recover from her present prostration, and the future welfare of this country is as much dependent upon our black as upon our white population; impress upon them the truths so forcibly put by the President in his veto, and especially the following:

"The white race and the black race of the South have hitherto lived together under the relation of master and slave—capital owning labor. Now, suddenly, that relation is changed; and, as to ownership, capital and labor are divorced. They stand now each master of itself. In this new relation, one being necessary to the other, there will be a new adjustment, which both are deeply interested in making harmonious.

Let him do this and teach them good morals, habits of industry and the value of character, and we may yet be thankful that he and his co-laborers have come amongst us.

But in the mean time he must permit us to believe that so far the influence of such missions here have been injurious. Feelings of distrust and hatred among the classes, have been encouraged, and many negroes who have heretofore had the confidence and respect of our people, have, acting under evil advice, justly forfeited both, and Brevet-Lt.-Col. in charge of the Freedmen's Buwill ere long discover they have lost respect for themselves; that they have alienated those whom na- and untruthful representation of the state of society Schooners ture and nature's God intended should be their and the loyalty of our people, is second to none, best friends. We accept the pledge given by Mr. and has but the simple virtue of letting our people Ashley, and earnestly pray that this humane pur- know to whom they are indebted for the slander. pose may be crowned with success.

The Peace Proclamation.

We publish elsewhere a telegram giving the gratifying intelligence that President Johnson has issued his proclamation announcing that peace has been restored to the country, and that the insurrection no longer exists in the Southern States. All honor to our noble President. He has, so far as the power exists in the Executive. restored the States lately at war with the General Government to their rights under the Constitution and the laws. The responsibility now rests with Congress alone. They must immeditheir contest with the President, he has been lead ately decide whether we are States or Territories; whether the South accomplished what it under-

> The effect of the proclamation must be salutary upon every department of business and trade throughout the South. Everything going to fix the political status of the country satisfactorily, will encourage industry and stimulate trade. Renewed confidence in the friendship and protection of the Government, will foster kindly feeling and attachment among all classes of our people. While we have in the Executive chair, one who has shown his devotion for and determination to protect inviolate t'.e Constitution of the Country, without regard to personal popularity or party success, with an eye single to the welfare of the whole country, we have much yet in the fuand Statesman.

> Another Lesson of Congressional Morals. Having given two lessons from the Senate, of the exalted and honorable state of morality existing in that body, we have thought a lesson or two

> The Senate having, by a partizan vote, ejected Mr. Stockton, it was necessary to elect, immediately, a Radical in his place in order to vote against the

Immediately upon the announcement of the result in the Stockton case, Mr. Thaddens Stevens. Chairman of the committee of fifteen, the Reconstruction Committee, so-called, sends the following letter to Mr. Scovel, President of the New Jersey rency (Cornfed), families broken up and embittered by

Hon. James M. Scovel, &c., &c.

DEAR SIR : By all means hurry up your election. Give us no conservative. A radical like yourself or nothing .-A Copperhead is better than a twaddler. THADDEUS STEVENS.

We see here the spirit which controls the House tice six dollars, and furnish him with a new suit of of Representatives. From the position held by clothes and a new Bible." The section further Mr. Stevens he should, at least, not seek to control the action of a State Legislature, but as prentice is ill-used, or is not taught the trade, &c., Chairman of the important committee of reconstruction, should labor faithfully and honestly uptice is not taught reading, &c., the Court may re- on his legitimate duties, for few men ever had so great a responsibility upon their shoulders, and he will have to answer to future generations for

But we fear that the reconstruction of the ternal feeling between the sections and the matters of secondary importance with the domi-Be it further enacted, That in all cases of apprenticeship | nant party. "Elect," says Mr. Stevens, "a radical like yourself, or nothing." But Mr. Scovel proudly duties to them as to white apprentices, and the words "as spits upon the appeal made to him by the partisan and insinuating proposition. The state of political morals have a higher standard in Trenton than in Northern papers, we regard our duty as clear in Washington. Mr. Steveus had better attend to and well defined. They may strike, but must provisions for the maintenance, education and the duties of Representative from Pennsylvania, receive in return. morals of the black as it does for the white child. than interfering with sentorial elections. Honor This subject had not only the careful considera- and truth have been already sufficiently outraged tion of the General Assembly, but of the Commis- in this New Jersey election case, and for the credit of a common country, we truly hope with this last exhibition, it is at an end.

## Petty Malice.

We feel very little like referring to unpleasant matters, when we see in the renewed evidences given by our noble President, that he is determined to carry out his plan of reconstruction, in spite of the fanaticism and rage of the Radicals.-The President has the cordial approval of every national man North and every honest man South, in his great work of reorganizing the Government, and Europe is loud in its commendation of the unselfish patriotism and enlarged statesmanship for a copy of the catalogue of the University of developed in the gigantic undertaking of Mr. North Carolina, for the years 1864-65-66. We dead. She was arrayed in her funeral attire and

known to his friends, and meets with opposition 80; 1862, 24; 1863, 8; 1864, 7; and 1865, 4. in quarters of which, probably, he is himself un- There has been since the foundation of this venconscious. We refer to officers in the civil and erable Institution 1,720 graduates. The faculty military departments of the Government. Many now consists of twelve Professors and Tutors. officers in the South doubtless, aware alike of their There are present sixty ive under-graduates to duties and our loyalty, and actuated by the feel- wit: Seniors, 3; Juniors, 9; Sophomores, 33 ings which ever prompt gentlemen in official and Freshmen, 20. There are also twelve law and and severed the jugular vein. private stations, are doing all they can for the eleven partial course students, making a total of weal of the common country and the interests of eighty-eight. those immediately under their charge. They are own consciences approve.

But from several anonymous letters written from this State, and particularly from this part of the State, we see that there are some amongst us who are willing and anxious to slander Mr. Ashley has it in his power to do great good and vilify us at the expense of truth and decency, tary and Bureau Chiefs in this State to these loose and unofficial statements of their subordinates. make their departments unpopular and to check

If our people are untrue in their allegiance to the Constitution; if they violate the military orders of the Government, or fail to comply with the regulations of the Freedmen's Bureau, let them b reported to the proper departments, and give them a hearing before the tribunals set up for our military government; but let no expecte and false statements be permitted to be published in journals that not only desire wilfully to misrepresent us, but would prefer to undermine the foundations of the Constitution itself than, by doing justice to our section, jeopardize the success of party or endorse the confidence the President has manifested

already embitiered to our section, who have nursed their wrath for years, because we held negroes in slavery, and their enmity has increased until it engulphs in its fanatical venom every feeling of humanity and sympathy, although the ostensible

cause has ceased to exist. Among other letters which have fallen under our eye, is one from Mr. W. H. H. Beadle, late reau in this District, which for coarse, unfeeling Barques, Mr. Beadle came amongst us with hatred in his

heart, and having remained sufficiently long to supply material for party success, he leaves a service which we feel assured will not suffer from the

We have often heard complaint made that our people do not receive the officers in charge of the Southern departments with that courtesy and civility which is due them personally, or officially. This can hardly be wondered at when we have so many instances of the hostile feelings which actuates these men and their very great want of appreciation of us. Certainly Mr. Beadle must have felt complimented that so ignorant, prejudiced, embittered and disloyal community did not invite him to their family circles.

ings of hostility to the government and to us, ex- thing from their crops, but at present they have hibited in the letter we publish below, calculated little or no money and business is unusually dull. to re-establish the popularity of the government, lean task, or to benefit the negro and make him citizen which should be and doubtless was the object of the establishment of the Bureau? On the contrary, we regard such men as incendiaries who poison the Northern mind and corrupt a class in our midst upon whom our prosperity depends, and in whose moral and social welfare we are more worthy the patronage of its friends. greatly interested. We sincerely hope we are rid

[From the Utica Morning Herald.] Things in Wilmington, North Carolina.

The following extract from a letter written by Brevet-Lt. Col. Beac.e, late Provost Marshal of the 21st Congressional District of New York, to a friend in this city, early shows the feeling entertained by the citizens of th old North State toward the Government:

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 17th, 1866. My Dear W .- I am superintendent of this district, and freed people and white offenders against their rights, person and property. If I had time to give the whole relasay something of the condition of things

Let it suffice, however, the radicals are right. Thadden of this chapter makes it "the duty of the several the assistance of this vote, the measure could not Stevens' last speech strikes me as being just right. You know North Carolina formerly stood very low in the scale Just take all that old ignorance and pre upon it all the excitement of the war, the bitterness enendered by the shrewd leaders, from bad motives, the bad passions aroused, the effect of five years reign of terror which the war was to them, the ruined fortunes, desclated homes, loss of property by the war, and less of curnates many of the people of this State.

I know what the words mean that I use, and I reached my judgment sadly and unwillingly. North Carolina improve her habits toward the free laborer, and her treatment of the question generally, she should not be admitted in for fifty years or until a new class gets control.

but they do not rule. The local police or military are in than do an act so mean as to be arrested by such men. should never have any self-respect afterwards. Into such hands must pass the execution of reinstated civil law.

We regret exceedingly to be compelled to refer to these matters. None more than ourselves can the sections at an end, and especially do we regret to witness daily the exhibitions of malice and illwill towards us by those whose official positions give weight and authority to their statements show all respect to those in authority, or those who have been, yet when they descend from their official positions to abuse and malign our people by anonymous or acknowledged communications

## Another Fire in Darlington.

We regret to learn that Darlington in South Carolina, was visited by another fire on last Saturday night. Some fifteen buildings were destroved-most of them lawyers offices. This fire, we learn, occured near the scene of the late one, an account of which we have heretofore published. Another Fire. - We learn that a store at Lynchburg, on the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, was burned last Sunday night. We are informed that the store was pretty well filled with goods, but have not heard at what amount the

#### loss is estimated. The University.

The President labors under many difficulties un- the beginning of the war, is as follows: In 1861,

We notice that five of the students are from this giving to President Johnson a cordial support, city, to wit; Sophomore Class, Geo. A. Thomas,

> generation will be compelled to grow up without hear every word spoker, and could realize the devolving upon them.

## Testimony of Seneral Lee.

No one will fail to read it carefully, and all will great soldier and christian patriot entered into the late war, and having surrendered, how truly and Total area of the public lands of the States nobly he has acted towards the Government, and the confidence he has in his fellow-citizens, and his trust in their loyalty.

Those who have kept pace lately with the disgraceful and dishonest transactions occuring in and truthful statement of facts, with a better opinion of his fellow-man.

HARBOR MASTER'S REPORT. - We have received from Mr. G. W. Williams, Harbor Master, a report of the arrivals These false representations are made to readers of vessels in this port during the month of March, which will no doubt prove interesting to those who desire the welfare and commercial prosperity of our city. The number of vessels named in the report is much larger than we magined, and goes to show that we are not far behind many of our sister Southern cities in commercial inter course with the outside world. The report speaks for it elf and does not require a more extended notice.

with an aggregate tonnage of

Of the above there arrived from foreign ports 4; and coastwise 58.

G. W. WILLIAMS,

The Freedmen's Code.

We shall begin the publication to-morrow or the day following, of the Code of Laws, reported by the commission, authorized by the Convention and appointed by the Provisional Governor, upon the subject of Freedmen, and passed by the late Legislature. They will be printed with great care and precision. We will complete the publication of the whole in time for their insertion in our next weekly issue.

We have received a letter from a highly es-

teemed friend in Rockingham, Richmond county, transmitting us money for the continuance of subscription for the Daily Journal. He informs us that we may look for many new subscribers from But in all candor, are men actuated by the feel- that section as soon as the people realize some-The want of money and the general stagnation

to render assistance to the President in his Hercu- in all branches of industry, are having a deleterious influence upon all business undertakings, and the contented and harmonious laborer and good newspapers have also to contend with a want of mail facilities, but as long as we are cheered and bly I suppose Raleigh has lost the dignity of the aided by kind friends, as the one who sends us material assistance from Rockingham, we will continue to make the Journal a welcome visitor, and shall do all in our power to render it more and

It is useless to add, we would be pleased to hear ture to hope for. All honor then to the Patriot of Mr. Beadle and forever. His letter is as fol- from our friend often. Can't he let us know how the good people of his county are getting on ?-Our readers in the upper parts of the State are interested in knowing the crop prospects and business success of their friends in the lower counties, and vice versa. We are endeavoring to get up a correspondence from various counties, so that we can be advised at all times of the progress and prospects of our people under the new order of things and the changed system of labor. Our friends therefore in the several counties of the

#### [From the Raleigh Standard.]

The following letter was writen by a gentleman clown certainly understood how to speak to the surrender his position, and that he would not submit to whose Union principles rendered the climate of pocket, if not from the heart. Florida rather uncongenial to him during the late rebellion, in consequence of which he left the political prospects of the South, and expect no re-State and was appointed by President Lincoln Consul at Matamoras Mexico. The letter was ad- our stedus is fixed. However, we are not without dressed to Hon. David S. Walker, Governor of some favorable indications, and the knowing ones asualties and the abolition of slavery, and you can reach | Florida, and was published in the Commonwealth, only a faint idea of the present rancor, deep-seat d hatred Quincy. Fla., and we copy it because it refers to policy and firm stand of the President, as illustrathe trial of Maj. John H. Gee, now progressing ted by him afresh every day. We are just in re- hold office under those departments without taking the before a Military Commission in this City, when ceipt of the news of his veto of the Civil Rights oath prescribed by law. anything connected with the trial, or with the Bill, a measure fraught with more evil to us proprisoner, are listened to with interest :--

#### TALLAHASSLE, March 17, 1866. to His Excellency David's Walker Governor of Florida:

the facts, but I know the man, have known him well and He was Assistant Surgeon in Gen. Liegh Read's about to return from California, the cholera was raging and kindness at the hands of the officials with Commission had no legal jurisdiction to try them fearfully at Sacramento City. (Such distress I never knew.)
Dr. John Gee threw himself and his fortune into the desire to see the bickerings and jealousies between | breach, for weeks not even undressing his person, gatherng some from the streets, providing them with rooms, blankets, and nursing, at his own expense, not even notheir names. I wish I had the power to picture his no hopes of reward except the approval of his own heart. funds, till he had no funds left to return home. (I came impression on the fair minded in and out of Conmy acquaintance, could I less believe capable of cruelty. than Dr. John Gee, and must hope that yet it may b Governor, you know I have a right to complain of the

cleased by my government, should not have been. Yet, I an't feel that one of the best men I ever knew has turned demon. You can, if you think my remarks worth any- evidence before the Court of Inquiry now in sesthing to the cause of humanity, use them as you think best. This token of my feeling is not known or expected by his friends, for one who has so publicly been denounce your humble servant.

I am, Governor, with high respect, Your ob'dt servant, C. H. BLOOD.

## A Clergyman Killed Going to a Funeral\_The

The La Crosse Republican has a correspondent, who was recently visiting at West Bend. (Wis., when he learned the following facts, which are substantiated by Hon. F. O. Thorpe, who resides at West Bend

"On Saturday, the 3rd inst., at West Bend, the We are under obligations to Ex-Governor Swain | Rev. Mr. Miller was called to go into the country a few miles from town, to preach the funeral serlearn from it that the number of graduates since placed in her coffin. It appears that Mr. Miller was the owner of a fractious horse, that was sometimes unmanageable, and would run away. He ties had frightened into a temporary disuse of was to pass through a timbered country, and on their art, are said to be again lurking about our account of snow-drifts the road was almost impas- streets at night and finding their way through sable, and from this fact the horse succeeded in throwing the minister from the cutter. From appearances Mr. Miller was thrown with great force upon a large oak stump that was filled with short knots. One of these knots came in contact with

"When found, life was almost extinct from the loss of blood. He was taken to the nearest house and medical aid at once procured, but he only lived a short time. The cutter was found some distance from where the accident occurred, and and in doing so they but pursue that course which and W. A. Wright, Jr.; Freshman Class, Thomas the horse detached from it. But the most singular truth and justice to us demand, and which their C. DeRosset, John McIlhenny and Platt D. Wal. development of this sad and mysterious affair is yet to be told. Further information proves that Mrs. Lambert was not dead, but had been in a trance If there is one effect more deplorable than the for two days, presenting every indication that life others, resulting to our country from the late war, had departed. She is now improving, and exis that so many of our young men of the present peeted soon to recover. She states that she could generation will be compelled to grow up without the advantages of a liberal education. How much the advantages of a liberal education. How much negations her friends were making for her functional transfer of the preparations her friends were making for her functional transfer of the preparation o it behooves those few who are more fortunate, to muscle of her body. Her grave had been dug.labor zealously and unceasingly, to be able to She now lives, and the minister who had been meet in the future, the additional responsibilities called to preach her funeral now lies buried in the

> AREA OF THE UNITED STATES.—Hon. Mr. Haring the area of Brazil with that of the United | be impressed with the earnestness with which this States. The following is the result first in acres:

> > and Territories Total area of those States where there are no Area of Indian Territory. Area of District of Columbia

Washington, will rise from the perusal of this plain Or three millions two thousand and thirteen square miles.

This does not include the area of the great lakes just within and forming a portion of our Northern league on the coast.

of her boundary lines with several of the adjacent all parties in this community. countries, her area has increased to 3,100,000

"I don't miss my church so much as you suppose," said a young lady to her minister, who had called upon her during her illness, "for I make Betsey sit at my window, as soon as the bell begins to chime, and tell me who are going to church, and whether they have got anything

### OUR RALEIGH CORRESPONDENCE.

Raleigh since the Adjournment of the Legislature Dan Castello a Public Benefactor-Despondency of the People-Ex-Governor Swain and his late visit to Washington-His opinion of the President

-State Cotton-Governor Graham and the Reconstruction Committee-Trial of Major Gee-General Martin and Judge Battle before the Court of Inquiry-Judge Fowle-General Demoralziation of the People-Imposing Negro Funeral-The Meeting of the Council of State, &c., &c.

### From Our Own Correspondent.

RALEIGH, N. C., March 30, 1866. Messes. Editors :- I am reminded by the daily arrival of your very interesting Journal that you at an end, is published to-day. It asserts that the const have my promise to send you an occasional letter, tution provides for constituent communities only as State giving some intelligence of matters and things and not as territories, dependencies, provinces or protections here at the seat of Government, if, indeed, this be "seat of government." Since Congress declined to recognize Gov. Worth and the General Assem-Capital of a State.

The dullness of Raleigh, you know, is somewhat proverbial. Since the adjournment of the Legislature and the removal of the many bright lights, by the influence of which our little city was | tional resources, and ought not therefore to be same to wont to shine during the session, the tendency ed or allowed, except in cases of actual necessity is here has been decidedly toward stagnation. Dan Castello may be regarded as a public benefactor and further, that the people of the Southern States has for coming with his Circus and his clowns at the time he did. But for him we do not see how we could have borne up against our grief at the departure of our legislators. We are glad to know that he met with the success that his philanthropy merited. For two or three days the Circus was the centre of attraction, and not all the missionaries, foreign and domestic, that are likely to visit us for years will cause the shrunken purses of our poverty-stricken people to open so widely and pour State, are invited to correspond liberally with us. forth their contents so liberally as did this hero of the Circus ring. So much for knowing how the House to elect a United States Senator in place of M. to approach the people in the right way. The Stockton. Mr. Scovel made a speech saying he would not

> Our people generally are still despondent as to the | ble excitement when the vote was announced. lief in their financial and business troubles till are inspired with strong hopes by the unwavering

bably than the Freedmen's Bureau Bill itself. Ex-Governor Swain who came from Washington, and was in this city last week, is, we learn, more than ever pleased with President Johnson, whom he regards as one of the great statesmen of the age. Governor Swain went on at the request that Dr. John Gee, of Gladsden County, was being tried of Mr. Treasurer Battle, to make another effort for his cruelty to Federal prisoners, while in command at to recover some of the State cotton, that was by a Military Commission, and sentenced to be hanged seized by Federal Officers and Agents after the surrender of General Johnson last spring. He was ment for life. The case was brought before the United brigade, Florida war, in 1840 and 41, and beloved by all not, we believe altogether successful in his mis- States Supreme Court, which to-day decided that the the shared his acquaintance. In the Fall of 1850, when sion, though he experienced gratifying courtesy ought to be discharged from custody, and that the Miller whom he was brought into contact.

Governor Graham's letter to the National Intelligencer, complaining of the action of the reconstruction committee, in refusing to permit him to cross examine the witnesses summoned to testify as to the present loyalty of this State, and have others cited to appear, made a highly favorable gress, we are informed, and was looked upon as the first indication of vital energy among our Senators

Our city papers keep you posted as to matters purely local. The trial of Major Gee has been adjourned over for a week or so, but we see several gentlemen in town awaiting their turn for examination, as witnesses in the case. Among them is Gen'l J. G. Martin, late of the Confederate service, who was summoned, however, originally to give sion here. Judge Battle was here last week as a witness before the same Court, but it is said he was asked only a few questions in regard to certain cases he had decided, or it was supposed he had decided on habeas corpus, during the war. On Monday next commences the session of our

Superior Court. So far on the circuit, Judge Fowle, who is to preside here, has had but few cases to try, but it is said his charges to the grand juries have caused the members of the bar to concieve a high opinion of his qualifications for a seat on the Bench. There will be tried here, in all probabity, only three cases, and a few indictments for thefts of horses and mules, a crime that has become wofully common throughout this section of the State. It is to be feared it will be many years before the people of this country recover from the demoralizing influences of the war through which we have passed, and being reduced to poverty, has discovered a propensity to steal in many a man who used to pass for honest. The burglars, whom the activity of our town authorisome insecure window.

A day or two since quite an imposing funera procession of freedmen was seen passing through our streets. The poor negro who had died was a member of the league of "United Brethren," and the pall bearers and many others who attended the beir as friends of the deceased were decorated with striking insignia of mourning. We seldom ever have so long a procession of white people.

It is announced in the papers that Gov. Worth has called a meeting of the Council of State a week or two hence. I do not know the purpose for which the call is made, but presume it is with reference to the appointment of Directors of the Literary Board, and Board of Internal Improve-When I next write I hope to have more informa-

tion to give you than at present, Yours truly,

#### Mischievous Misrepresentations. Editor of the Daily Journal-

DEAR SIR: In your paper of Sunday last, an and persons of color." editorial charges me with making a "Mischeivous Misrepresentation.' I did write the paragraph which you censure. -

But it was not written for publication, neither man and wife, the parties shall be deemed to have lan Secretary of the Interior, in a recent letter to was it an "official" statement. I received the We surrender our span to-day, to the testimony the Rev. J. C. Fletcher, replied to a question constatement from a reliable official source. Unof Gen. Lee before the Reconstruction Committee. cerning the territorial extent of this country in doubtedly, white children are liable to be bound order to afford the latter certain data for compar- by the same law under which the County Court of form of the law. And all persons whose cohabit Sampson acted. But the Freedmen's complaint is, that their children were apprenticed in the shall go before the clerk of the court of pleas at parent's absence, without the parent's knowledge, quarter sessions of the county in which they and upon the affidavits of the persons seeking the side, at his office, or before some justice of possession of the children. It is also complained peace, and acknowledge the fact of such collaboration that some of these apprentices, if not twenty-one tion, and the time of its commencement; and the years of age, were able to take care of themselves, clerk shall enter the same in a book kept for the and were doing so. My information places the purpose; and if the acknowledgment be made age of some at twenty-one. Are white children fore a justice of the peace, such justice shall rebound out in this manner? If so, I will cheer- the same in writing to the clerk of the com fully publish the fact at the North. As to the em- pleas and quarter sessions, and the clerk shall a ployment of force in taking these apprentices, I ter the same as though the acknowledgment await further information.

In all official and private representations conboundary; neither does it include the marine cerning "the situation" at the South I mean to be just. I labor and pray that there may be such an Brazil, in 1845, had an area of 3,004,460 square adjustment of feelings and affairs that a truly framiles; but it is estimated that since the settlement | ternal | intercouse shall result among and between

I shall write and speak no word for irritation or of the county court, or some justice of the pe square miles. European Russia has an area of mischief. I shall give no advice against the peace, of the county in which they reside, and have the 2,142,504 square miles, and all the other countries the good and the prosperity of this community. of Europe have a total of 1,687,626 square miles. I pledge my influence in promoting good order ber, 1866, they shall be deemed guilty of a mis and justice, irrespective of race or color. Yours truly,

#### S. S. ASHLEY. Wilmington, March 30, 1866.

vened the Cabinet at an early hour to-day for the be left in ignorance on this important subject purpose of submitting to them the veto message; By diligent instruction and urgent appeals to the but one member of the Cabinet was previously conscience of the colored people, it is hoped that consulted in regard to it, and of course the others the evils and vices now prevalent among them The Buffalo (N. Y.) Commercial says that among knew nothing until they heard it read. Seward, may be corrected. [Official.] those who apply for lodging at the station houses McCulloch and Welles fully endorsed it, while of that city often appears the name of one, now Speed, Harlan and Dennison gave no endorsement seventy-one years of age, who was formerly of it. No suggestions were made by any member classed among the wealthiest men of that place. of the Cabinet. - Wash. Cor. N. Y. World.

### THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH

The Connecticut Gubernatorial Election

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION DECLARDS PEACE.

ARRIVAL OF HON. A. H. STEPHENS IN WASH INGTON.

THE NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE

Washington, D. C., April 3d, 1sec. Telegrams to the press, received from Connecticut, in dicate the election of Hawley for Governor, by a small ..

The Presidents proclamation declaring the insurrent

torates, and that such constituent States must therefore necessarily be made equals and placed upon a like footle as to the political rights, immunities, dignity, and now with the several States with which they are united It declares standing armies, military occupation, matial law, military tribunals, and the suspension of a privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, in times of Deans as dangerous to the public liberty, incompatible with the individual rights of citizens, and contrary to the and spirit of free institutions, and exhaustive of pelling invasion or suppressing insurrection or robella. given satisfactory evidence that they acquiesce in the conereign and important resolution that each State ought, remain and constitute an integral part of the Fall

Nothing further than the above is said about the Wes of Habeas Corpus, neither does the proclamation balls

any allusion to a general pardon. Hon, Alexander H. Stephens arrived in this city

TRENTON, N. J. April

The Senate has again refused to go into joint session was

dictation from any party or clique. There was consider Congress. WASHINGTON, D. C., April 3, 1866, The Senate adopted the resolution calling upon the &

cretary of the Treasury and Postmaster General to repost

whether, since December, persons have been admitted to

The House was engaged in the contested electronic of Dodge against Cross.

Decision of the United States Supreme Court NEW YORE, April 3, 1866.

Some months since Rowles, Milligan and Horse, in

lans, were tried and convicted on the charge of conspirate

President Johnson commuted their sentences to imprison

## NEW YORK, ADDITE

Corron.—Has a declining tendency. Sales out labor 39 @ 40. Gold, 28 17 cent prem The Case of Bradley T. Johnston

New York Market.

# In the case of Bradley T. Johnston late of the Confer

rate Army, recently held to bail in this city to answer a indictment for treason, the President has interposed as ordered the abandonment of the case. New Jersey Radicals.

## TRETON, N. J., April

The Republicans have nominated A. S. Cattell for 8 tar. Mr. Scovel was not in the caucus. [From the Raleigh Sentinel.]

## Freedmen's Bureau.

We are indebted to the Assistant Commissions of the Freedmen's Bureau, at this place, for the following official copy of an order just issued a the subject of marriage. It will be perceived that it is framed in conformity with the recent act of

our State Legislature "concerning negroes and per sons of color or of mixed blood BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONE LANDS.

Headquarters Asst. Comm'r, State of N. N Raleigh, N. C., March 21, 1866.

CIRCULAR, No. 2. In accordance with instructions from Major deneral O. O. Howard, Commissioner, the following extracts from chapter sixty-eight, Revised Code of North Carolina, and from an act ratified

and Persons of Color, or of Mixed blood, published for the instruction of freedmen on the subject of marriage. II. The only persons authorized to solemnia the rites of matrimony are "ordained Ministers"

on the tenth day of March, eighteen hundred and

sixty-six, entitled "An Act concerning Negro-

the Gospel of every denomination and Justices 4 III. License to marry may be procurred by

olying to "the Clerk of the County Court of the County in which the woman resides. IV. "Every Justice of the Peace, or Minister

the Gospel, who may solemnize the rites of mate mony, shall, within three months thereafter, trate mit to the Clerk of the County Court of the ty wherein such marriage may have been eelebra ted, a certificate, in writing, of the same, indorse on the license or otherwise; which certific ate properly indorsed, the Clerk shall record in a book kept for the purpose, within one month after it reception; and such record shall be deemed prin

facie evidence of the marriage.' V. Marriage is prohibited to "females under the age of fifteen years, and males under the age sixteen ;" also "between persons nearer of kin than first cousins," and "between white person

one of whom were lately slaves, and are now eman

VI. In all cases where men and

cipated, now cohabit together in the relation been lawfully married as man and wife, at the time of the commencement of such cohabitation, though they may not have been married in d tion is hereby ratified into a state of marriage been made before him, and such entry shall deemed prima facie evidence of the allegati therein contained. For making such entry giving a certificate of the same, the clerk shall entitled to a fee of twenty-five cents, to be part the party for whom the services are rendered any such persons shall fail to go before the marriage recorded before the first day of Septer meanor and punished at the discretion court, and their failure for each month thereafte

shall constitute a separate and distinct offense VII. All officers and agents of this Bureau w THE CABINET AND THE VETO. -The President con- freedmen within their districts, so that none in

E. WHITTLESEY, Col. and Asst. Commissioner.

FRED. H. BEECHER. 2d Lt., 3rd U. S. Inf. & A. A. A. G.